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I. Rame				
nistoric	St. Leonard's P Patterson's Poi	lantation; St. Leon nt; Point Farm	ard's; Long Point	
ne nemnios no ban	Patterson's Arc	heological District	(PREFERRED)	
2. Locat	ion			
street & number	Mackall Road (Ma	ryland Route 265)		not for publication
eity, town	Wallville	Mac _X_ vicinity of	ckall congressional district	First
	Maryland code		Calvert	code 009
state		e 24 county	Caivert	code 009
3. Class	ification			
X district	Ownership public public both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _X_ occupied _X_ unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present UseX_ agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owne	er of Proper	rty		
name	Mrs. Jefferson	Patterson		
street & number	Point Farm, Mac	kall Road		
city, town	St. Leonard	vicinity of	state	Maryland 20685
5. Local	tion of Lega	al Description	on	
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.				
courthouse, registr	ry of deeds, etc. Calve	rt County Courthous	e	
courthouse, registr		rt County Courthouse Street (MD 765)	е	

### 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

	Maryland Historical Trust		
title	Historic Sites Inventory	has this property been determined elegible? yes	_ X - no
	1981	X	
date	1501	federal state county	local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

Annapolis Maryland 21401 state

f	Condition
ų	excellent
-	i good
	fair

\_ deteriorated \_ ruins

X unexposed

Check one unaltered X altered

Check one

X original site

moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

#### DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Patterson Archeological District contains within its 512 acres a representative sample of a range of archeological sites characteristic of both upland and lowland utilization of the Chesapeake Bay tidewater region during the prehistoric and historic periods. Ranging in elevation from sea level to 110 feet, the District is strategically located at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, the largest tributary of the tidal portions of the Patuxent River (Figure 1). The district has approximately 9000 feet of frontage on the Patuxent River and approximately 3000 feet frontage on St. Leonard's Creek with marsh areas and streams providing access to the bluffs overlooking the shorelines. The ideal environmental setting was apparently attractive to a variety of people during both the prehistoric and historic periods as evidenced by the 43 archeological sites documented within the district during an archeological survey in 1981 (Clark and Smolek). Many of the sites are associated with significant historic events or people, while the standing structures were altered or constructed under the guidance of the 20th century diplomat, Mr. Jefferson Patterson. Description of the 43 archeological sites and 31 standing structures of merit will proceed in chronological order beginning with the Indian occupation. Individual archeological site attributes are provided in Table 1. A total of 35 prehistoric archeological sites spanning the period from 7500 B.C. to contact have been located, and additional sites are expected to be present in the wooded portions of the property not surveyed (Figures 1-4). addition, 18 historic archeological sites have been found (many of which overlap the location of the prehistoric sites) which date from 1640 A.D. to the present. While modern plowing has disturbed the upper layers of many sites, in situ prehistoric shell middens and storage pits as well as in situ historic house foundations, privy pits, and wells have been documented at various of the sites (Table 1). Thus, the sites on the property contain both vertical and horizontal deposits which were useful in determining the extent and the nature of the prehistoric and historic occupations. The 31 standing structures on the property include three clusters of buildings conceived and constructed by the Pattersons since the 1930's (Main House, Farm Manager House, and Hilltop House complexes) as well as two late 19th century structures which have been modified during the 20th century (Asbury House and King Reach House). The specific time period and characteristics of each archeological site are provided in summary form in Table 1, while the standing structures are described individually following the archeological site description. The nature of the archeological sites are described in more general terms beginning with the Early Archaic Period.

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#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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Archaeological Data Removed

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surface collection of site

tribution of various artifact categories (Figure 8).

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#### Archaeological Data Removed

Turning to the Colonial period (1608-1781), site and site oth produced artifacts dating to the period between 1630-1660 (Clark and Smolek 1981). This was the period when Governor Stone, the third proprietary governor of Maryland and the first protestant governor was given ownership of the property by Lord Baltimore. Stone was governor when the Act of Toleration of 1649 was enacted. But he probably did not live on the property, although the sites attest to the occupation of the property by at least tenants. These sites yielded no brick remains, a light scatter of artifacts, and a lighter scatter of shell - suggesting possible post-in-the-ground architecture (Figure 6).

Six other sites dating to the 17th century were also discovered. By 1663, the land was conveyed to Richard Smith, the first Attorney General of Maryland and the first resident to be documented as living on the property (Stein 1960). This period also witnesses an increase in occupation of the site as attributed by the archeological sites discovered. The Herrmann site ( ) may be the house site of Richard Smith. The site contains numerous 17th century artifacts which span the period from the middle of the 17th to the early 18th century. The surface distribution of brick and shell suggests a main house surrounded by various outbuildings (Figure 7). The Rhenish blue and grey stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and other ceramics recovered indicate an above average standard of living involving obtainment of goods from local potters as well as from Europe. Sites of lesser economic status and possibly relating to tenants of the Smith family include the Spring site ( ). These sites also yielded a very light ) and the Leroy site ( scatter of oyster shell and a low density of 17th century ceramics. Control

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By the end of the 17th century and into the 18th century, a substantial house was constructed overlooking Peterson Point ( The house was made of brick (based on the high density of brick) and was probably built either for Richard Smith, Jr., Surveyor General of Maryland, or his son, Walter Smith. Given the artifact distribution and the status of the plantation as one of the largest in the early 18th century (Stein 1960), it was probably a substantial house. The variety of ceramics suggests again a high economic status. Major Walter Smith became a prominent civil and military leader in Calvert County, and at his death in 1754 the property passed to his nephew, Walter Smith. Walter Smith's daughter, Margaret Mackall Smith. married Zachary Taylor who later became the President of the United States. Whether the Smiths continued to live at site throughout the 18th century could not be determined. It is possible that the later 18th century occupation may be located elsewhere on the property.

The War of 1812 found the estate still in the ownership of the Smiths. The American flotilla, under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney, was trapped in St. Leonard Creek by a superior British fleet. The first battle of St. Leonard Creek ended in a draw, but during the second Battle of Leonard Creek, Commodore Barney with the aid of defenses erected on the Patterson estate area, successfully attacked the British, breaking their blockade (Shomette 1981). One of the gun batteries constructed in the night preceding the successful battle was located during the 1981 survey 1). Constructed on June 25, 1814, the battery was abandoned prior to the start of the battle and a second position was occupied behind a hill now located north of the 3). Site 18 CV 93A was located in 1981 as an area Patterson Mansion of dead grass which when test pitted revealed a gravel filled, disturbed pit surrounded by undisturbed soil surfaces. The site of 18 CV 93B has not been confirmed archeologically but is suggested by detailed accounts of the 1814 battle (Shomette 1981).

Following the War of 1812, activities within the district apparently returned to farming, but sites of this period have not been found. The 1823-24 nautical chart of the mouth of the Patuxent River shows the location of a house on the upland, eastern portion of the property adjacent to Mackall Road, but the location of this site has not yet been confirmed archeologically. Another house is shown on the northern end of the property which was owned by a Patterson.

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The late 19th, early 20th century sites found during the 1981 survey include site 18 CV 68 which is still standing (Asbury House) site 6 which was apparently torn down in the 1930's, and site 1950's (Table 1). These sites contain evidence of privies, wells, and foundations, as well as a range of artifacts typical of the material culture resulting from the industrial revolution. Other structures which possibly date from the end of the 19th century include the King Reach House (Ct-654) and the Farm Manager House (Ct-783-A). These sites provide continuity in the archeological record until and after the time when the property was purchased in 1932 by the Honorable Jefferson Patterson, Ambassador to Uruguay from 1956 to 1958 during the Eisenhower Administration.

The remainder of the present buildings in the district were commissioned by Mr. Patterson who engaged the services of Gertrude Sawyer, an architect in Washington, D.C. Ms. Sawyer designed the Mansion House and farm buildings. These structures served as a residence and operating farm for Mr. Patterson during his 37-year public service career during which he served in Peking, Bogota, Constantinople, Oslo, Berlin, Lima, Brussels, and Cairo. In 1940, Mr. Patterson married the former Mary Marvin Breckinridge, who was a war correspondent and broadcaster for CBS with Edward R. Murrow in London and on the continent of Europe during 1939 and 1940. Approximately 28 structures stand on the property. Most of these buildings were erected in the 1930's as part of a working farm and were designed with the overall concept of the farm operation, its location, and its situation as the guiding force for placement and orientation of each individual structure.

Listed below are the buildings erected for the Pattersons. These buildings do not contribute to the significance of the archeological district.

755-A (CT-781-A) was designed in 1932 and completed in 1934 by Ms. Sawyer for Mr. Patterson on the site of a former house (Peterson's) which was demolished for this construction (the archeological status of the former house remains has yet to be determined). This Tidewater Maryland style home was executed in an "L" shaped plan, using handmade brick laid in English bond. The design has six asymmetrical bays facing south with three simple frame dormers placed symmetrically in the gabled slate roof. The elevation facing north has five symmetrical bays in three stories surrounding a central doorway, with three dormers arranged symmetrically about that axis. A classical arched motif accentuates the north entrance porch, and the south entrance is highlighted by its pedimented classical motif. The rest of the house is carried out in keeping with these designs. One end (west) chimney and one central chimney complete the main house composition as seen from the south and north. On the west end is a half screened, half brick porch, offset from the main east-west axis, one and a half stories, with a circular fanlight in the gable end, which is wood siding from the

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eave line to the ridge. The eastern part of the "L" has two stories, with two large bays and dormers facing west. The east elevation of this wing contains two gable ends asymmetrically placed and surrounding three bays, all in two stories. Notable in this elevation is the absence of the dormers which characterize the remainder of the design. Related to this residence are two other structures, as shown on Figure 10.

753-B
"THE GARAGE/PUMPHOUSE" (CT-781-B), designed in 1932 by Ms.
Sawyer, was constructed to complete the "L" of the main house at the northeastern end. It was built for storage and to house the main well pumps for the residence.

"THE BEACH HOUSE" (CT 782) is similar in design and detail to the Bath House, was designed by Ms. Sawyer (1933) and was completed before the main house. Located at the very tip of Peterson's Point at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, this "frontier" style one story frame structure is most notable for the asymmetrically-shouldered brick chimney on its west end.

"THE FARM MANAGER'S HOUSE" (CT-783-A) may predate the era of Mr. Patterson's development of the property, but was certainly adapted for use by Sawyer in the 1930's. Also "L"-shaped in plan, this one-and-a-half story frame structure is a part of Ms. Sawyer's carefully designed farm complex (Figure 11). The house has three equal bays in front (west) and back (east), and has a single outside chimney on the south elevation. Included with this structure are the square smokehouse attached to the rear by a screen porch, and the similar pumphouse, both with their distinctive pyramidal roofs. The Farm Manager's House has a curved roof projection over the front porch section. In addition to this structure, the complex includes all of the following structures designed as a unit with the house.

"THE CHICKEN HOUSE" ( $CT-\frac{763-B}{}$ ), a one story structure with a gable roof, accentuated by the two small belvedere roof vents, and a cross-gable extending forward from the central axis, all in wood frame.

"THE MACHINE SHOP" (CT-783-C), a one story frame structure, with a reverse gable roof at the western end, detailed similarly to the Chicken House, but without the belvederes. (Non-contributing.)

"TOBACCO BARN NUMBER ONE" (CT-783-D), one of five such tobacco barns on the property, the barn is executed in timber with a central gable roof surrounded by a continuous shed roof in different pitch. The natural timber of the siding is complemented by the cedar shingle roof.

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"THE SHED" (CT-783 E) (No photograph possible because of overgrowth), is a rectangular pavilion with low knee walls enclosing the well opening, and four posts supporting a gabled roof. This structure is located just south of Tobacco Barn No. 1 and was used to store manure

"THE DAIRY BARN" (CT 783-7), designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1932 as shown by the date plaque in the front (west) elevation. This structure forms a sub-complex with the Chicken House and the Granary on the south, and is notable for its large central hall of 1-1/2 stories and two frame wings with four bays each with 6/6 windows and smaller vents at the eaves. The roof of each wing has a large belvedere vent with a wrought iron "cow" and "horse" weathervane atop each. The south wing has a catslide roof at the rear, and the front central hall gable axis bisects the axis of the wings. This building is one of Ms. Sawyer's best farm building designs.

"THE GRANARY" (CT-783-6), completes the buildings in the Farm Manager's House complex. This structure is designed to reflect the scale and size and details of the Chicken House on the north side of the Dairy Barn, and is a one story gable roofed structure with two symmetrically-placed belvedere vents. The Granary was also designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1932. In the front (north) elevation are three centrally-placed segmental-arched opening.

"THE STEER BARN" (CT-784-A) was designed by Ms. Sawyer in 1933. Constructed of naturally-weathered wood in an intricate post-and-beam structure with gabled cedar shake roof, this large structure has an offset "U"-shaped plan with a southerly court of concrete for staging cattle in preparation to stalling them. The two southern wings are capped with the usual belvedere vents, and the main north side of the barn also has two belvedere vents and a wrought iron "steer" weathervane in the center.

"THE BRICK SHOW BARN" (CT-784-B), nearby and east of the Steer Barn, was the last farmbuilding addition by Ms. Sawyer (1955). This long rectangular building also has the central reversed gable roof axis, and is notable for its pure axial symmetry. It is built in common bond brickwork, with cedar shake gable roof, accentuated by the belvedere vents located toward each end.

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"THE HILLTOP HOUSE" (CT-785-M), was designed in 1937 by Ms. Sawyer as a part of a complex of buildings (including barns and one tobacco barn), in response to the rapidly expanding farm operation at Point Farm (Figure 12). The 2-1/2 story frame structures resembles the Farm Manager's residence, but has several variations. The three equal bays are marked by the three dormers in the front (west) elevation while the rear (east) side only has two dormers. The smokehouse has the same pyramidal roof, but the chicken house, also separate, is a smaller and unrelated version of the previous Chicken House. The rear elevation of the Hilltop House also has a small screened porch which serves as an entrance to the kitchen.

"THE OLD SHOW BARN" (CT-785 B) is a simple rectangular wood frame structure with a shed roof section of variable pitch on the south side, and is a gable-ended structure with a central axis immediately behind the Hilltop House. The Show Barn was used to to display the Patterson's livestock until the new one was built tin 1935.

"TOBACCO BARN NUMBER TWO" (CT-785-C) is really two barns in one, with an addition to an older barn likely in 1937, indicated by the larger width and broken roofline. This barn has the traditional slat-sided ventilation system for curing tobacco, with a longitudinal tractorway through its center. The simple gable roof breaks at the midpoint, reflecting the addition to a smaller earlier barn.

"THE KINGS REACH HOUSE" (CT-655) was probably a 19th century structure in the two-story central portion. The four-bay central portion has end fireplaces with small single flue chimneys and a gabled front porch facing west. The additions of a screened porch on the south side and a utility room and bedroom in two stoaries on the north complete the composition of this structure.

"TOBACCO BARN NUMBERS THREE, FOUR, AND FIVE" (CT-786-A, B, and-C) are simple post-and-beam structures, reflecting excellent examples of Maryland's agricultural architectural vernacular. Built in the 1940's in response to the increasing success of the farming enterprise of Point Farm, they do not relate to other specific complexes of historic structures.

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"THE ASBURY HOUSE" (CT-654) was allegedly built in 1914 but is clearly shown on the 1902 Geology Map of Calvert County. Based on its late Victorian architectural styling, the house probably dates from the late 19th century. A 2-1/2 story structure, adjacent to the shore of the Patuxent River, it is characterized by the onestory "wraparound" shed roof covering a screened porch on the south and west facades, by the projecting two story turret-roofed section near the southeast corner, and by a pseudo-Venetian window in the third story gable end of the west elevation. (Contributing.)

755-Q "THE GARDENER'S COTTAGE" (CT-781 D) designed and built in 1945, was a later commission to Gertrude Sawyer by the Pattersons. This frame structure was added to several times, including a one story wing, (1950's), and later still, a connection to the garage, (1950's). The original section emulates the other designs on the farm, but is detracted from by the additions.

755-R "THE GARAGE" (CT-781-E), is part of the "The Gardener's Cottage" as described above. A one story frame garage with attic storage space under a simple hip roof construction. The detailing of this structure, which accommodates two vehicles, is very close to some of the other farm structures on the site.

755-5 "THE GREENHOUSE" (CT-781-F) designed in 1945 of metal and glass and built to Ms. Sawyer's specifications, is a very simple knee-walled, 8' by 17' structure which serves as a greenhouse for houseplants and seedlings for the kitchen and formal gardens of the Main House.

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Within five years of the founding of Maryland, Governor William Stone, the third Lord Baltimore of Maryland was granted the property. Although Governor Stone did not live on the land, his tenants or indentured servants apparently did, as evidenced by the discovery of two sites dating to the 1640 - -- .. .. 2). The first Attorney General of to 1660 period ( Maryland, Richard Smith, was also the first owner to live on the property (Stein 1960). His probable house site, 18 CV 79, contains a rich diversity of high status artifacts which will make a useful contrast when compared to the possible indentured servant, or tenant sites, which were also discovered on the property (Table 1: ). In addition to the original house site of the Smith family, the apparent subsequent house site of the Smith family at Peterson Point (18 CV 91) was the probable home of Richard Smith, Jr., Surveyor General of Maryland in the 1680's. The 17th century sites represent the highest density of 17th century sites in Maryland recorded to date outside of St. Mary's City, and as such offer a rich area for future research about status differences and lifeways during the evolution of the 17th century frontier society (Figure 14).

The property continued to play a prominent part in the state and national history in the 18th and 19th centuries as the birthplace of Margaret Mackall Smith, wife of Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States, and as the location of the Battle of St. Leonard's Creek (Shomette 1981). The Battle of St. Leonard's Creek represented the successful breaking of the British blockade by Commodore Barney's small flotilla during the War of 1812. The gun emplacements constructed during the battle

only remaining land based sites associated with this historic battle. The Battle of St. Leonard's Creek was the major victory of the entire campaign which terminated with the burning of Washington, D.C.

Following the devastating War of 1812, the area of the district continued to be farmed up to the present. While early 19th century house sites have not been found, late 19th through 20th century house sites have been documented and provide archeological continuity to the present generation. The construction of a complex of high style architecture farm buildings and a mansion by the prominent public servant, Jefferson Patterson, has created a scenic farm which represents the culmination of 10,000 years of human occupation.

With only 26% of the property intensively surveyed, the full archeological potential of the property has yet to be realized; however, the sufficient sample of 45 sites discovered indicates that the district represents a collection of a wide range of well preserved and significant archeological

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sites of value to present and future investigation. Both riverine and estuarine oriented prehistoric sites in upland and lowland settings have been documented, as well as historic sites which reflect the shift from an orientation toward water transportation to interior road transportation. In addition to the representative sample of prehistoric and historic sites in the interior and marine portions of the district, the property contains a number of sites associated with historically prominent persons and with historically significant events as discussed above. Such a rich variety of resources spanning 10,000 years of Maryland history and prehistory provide a tremendous research potential for studies of demographic, subsistence, settlement, environmental change, political change, and agricultural development in the Chesapeake Bay region.

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Table 1: Site Significance Ranking Criteria

The research, historic, and interpretive value of the 43 archeological sites discovered differs according to the nature of the despoits and their association with historical events and people. Much more research, both in the fields and in the documents, will be necessary before direct associations between specific archeological sites and specific historical figures can be conclusively demonstrated. The research value of the sites can be ascertained from the available data. Taken together, all of the sites should be found to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological and historical district; however, for both management and research purposes, the sites have been placed in one of four levels of significance. number of high and very high significant sites simply reflects the unexpected presence of such sites on the property. The significance of each site is provided in Table 1. The four rating systems were defined as follows:

Very High: A site of tremendous historic and research value containing archeological deposits which can contribute substantially to knowledge or appreciation of our inherited past.

High: A site of substantial historic research value containing archeological deposits which can contribute to various research questions and represents an excellent example of a specific type of site.

Moderate: A site of moderate historic and research value which can contribute to specific research questions but whose deposits are not as undisturbed, important, or informative as other known sites of a similar type.

A site of limited historic or research value which can contribute to specific research questions but which otherwise has little to offer to potential advancements in knowledge.

Archaeological Data Removed

Table 1 (Continued)

Archaeological Data Removed

Table 1 (Continued)

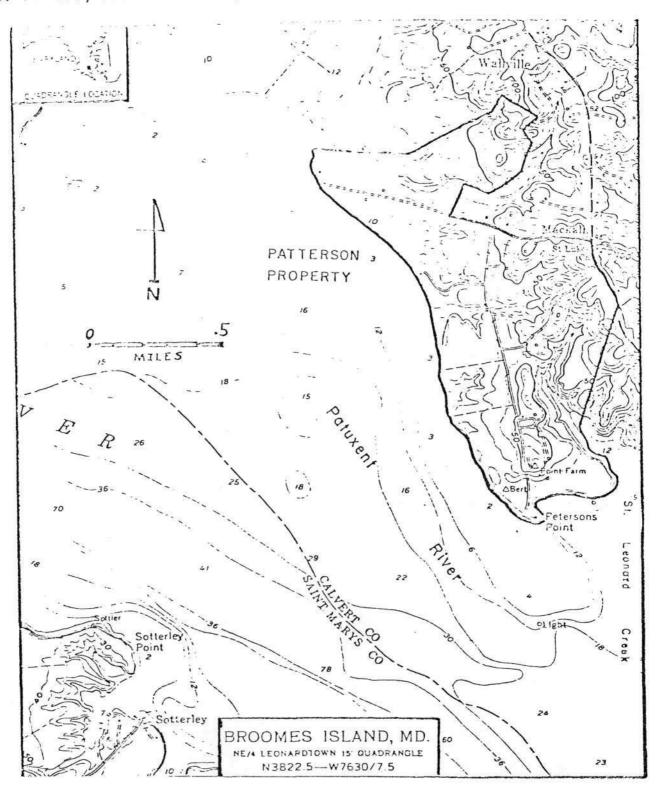


Figure 1: Topographic map showing the boundaries of the Patterson Archeological District.

Figure 2: Field Collecting Conditions at Patterson Archeological District.

Figure 3: Actual Areas Surveyed at Patterson Archeological District.

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CT-755 Patterson Archeological District

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14 removed.

Restricted archeological site location information.

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Patterson Archeological District Calvert County Maryland

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### Mational Degister of Historic Places Inventory-Romination Form

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Patterson Archeological District Calvert County Maryland

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

Admiral Cockburn to Vice-admiral A. Cochrane, 22nd August, 1814 Admiral Cockburn to Vice-admiral Cochrane, 27th August, 1814 Vice-admiral Cochrane to Wilson Croucer, Esq., 2nd Sept., 1814 Report of Battle of Bladensburg Report of Burning of Washington R.E. Kent to John M. Bixler, 15th September, 1980 Gertrude Sawyer to W.P. Dinsmoor White, 4th May, 1981 Gertrude Sawyer to W.P. Dinsmoor White, 20th June, 1981 C. Eugene Tovell to Gertrude Sawyer, 28th February, 1934

#### INTERVIEWS:

Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, owner of property Mrs. Everard Bricoe, Calvert County Historical Society Mr. J. Rodney Little, Director, Maryland Historical Trust Mr. Wayne Clark, Archeology Administrator, MHT Mr. Michael A. Smolek, Archeologist, St. Mary's City Commission Mrs. Lana Brown, Amateur Archeologist, Point Farm Tenant Mrs. Bramlett, Tenant, Asbury House Calvert County Soil Conservation Service Staff, Prince Frederick Ms. Louise Hayman, editor, S.W.A.P., Maryland Historical Trust Mr. Mark R. Edwards, Vernacular Architecture, M.H.T. Mr. Alan Musselman, Director, Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation Mr. Donald Shomette, U.S. Library of Congress Dr. Ralph Eshelman, Director, Calvert Marine Museum

Dr. Jefferson Chapman, Department of Archeology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

#### MAPS:

Board of County Commissioners' Map, Calvert County, Md., 1980 Topographic Map of Calvert County, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 1949, revised 1980 Geology of Calvert County, Maryland Geological Survey, 1902 Aerial Photograph, April 24, 1934, copy in M.H.T. U.S. Coast Guard Map, 1935 Archeological Sites Inventory Map, M.H.T. Archeology Lab

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Patterson Archeological District Calvert County
Maryland

#### MAPS:

Captain John Smith Map of 1608 (drawn 1606), copy on file in U.S. Library of Congress

U.S. Library of Congress

USGS Topographical Map, Broomes Island Quadrangle

Albert and Kearney Map of the Patuxent River, 1824

NOAA Nautical Charts, Solomons Island and the Patuxent River

Commodore Barney's sketch Map of St. Leonard's Engagement,

from Shomette, 1980 W.N. Briscoe Survey, Dr. George Peterson Property, 1926 R.W. Berry Survey, Patterson Property, 1933

Aerial Photograph, 1977

General Soils Map. USDA-SCS, Calvert County, Maryland Soil Associations Map, Sheet 29, USDA-SCS, Calvert County, Md. Augustus Hermann's Map, 1673

# United States Reportinent of the Interior fortering Conservation and Recreation Service

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Patterson Archeological District Calvert County Maryland

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The District is bounded on the west by approximately 8975 feet of river frontage which contain a variety of historic and prehistoric sites; on the south by St. Leonard's Creek with an equal abundance of archeological sites spread along the approximately 2850 feet of creek frontage; on the east by Mackall Road and a property line running South 30 degrees 27 minutes West, approximately 2425 feet between Mackall Road and Dunkers Cove, which contains the upland portion of the property and at least one identified 19th century historic site; and on the north by Kings Reach Road for approximately 2500 feet and an adjacent property line which extends the district to the unnamed tributary as shown on Figure 1. These District boundaries encompass both upland and lowland topographic portions of the Patuxent drainage, and thus incorporate a range of archeological and historical resources associated with these different microencironments.

eriod	Areas of Sign ticance - C	heck and justify below	•	
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Specific dates	7500 B.C. to	Builder Architect N	/A	
	pressile			

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: D

#### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The 43 archeological sites in the Patterson Archeological District encompass a representative sample of the range of human occupation sites dating from 10,000 years ago to the present. Located at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek in the estuarine portions of the Patuxent River drainage, the 512 acre district contains 35 prehistoric sites which are characteristic of the type of sites associated with both the upland and lowland micro-environments of the middle Chesapeake Bay region (Figure 13). The property contains a range of historic sites including ten 17th century sites, two War of 1812 gun emplacements associated with the Battle of St. Leonard's Creek, and 18th, 19th, and 20th century house sites which provide archeological continuity to the present. The ten 17th century sites represent the highest known density of such sites reported outside of St. Mary's City, and these include the house sites of Richard Smith, the first Attorney General of Maryland and his son, Richard Smith, Jr., the first Surveyor General of Maryland.

#### HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The Indian sites range in function from small, temporary campsites to extensive shell and marine fish gathering stations to the possible location of the historic village site of Quomacac, first recorded by Captain John Smith in 1608. This range of prehistoric sites, many with in situ storage pits or shell lenses (Table 1), offers an excellent resource base to study the evolution and devolution of Indian society for seven of the eight time periods identified by archeologists (Early Archaic - contact periods: 7500 B.C. - 1680 A.D.).

The extensive shell midden sites located on the property have an excellent potential for elucidating information on the maritime subsistence emphasis of the Indians since at least the Early Woodland period and may shed much light on the little known interior exploitative patterns of the Indians throughout prehistory. The recovery of sherds of Potomac Creek pottery from the early 17th century period Anglo-American house sites indicate that post contact interaction patterns may emerge from further studies of these sites (18 CV 83 and 18 CV 84).

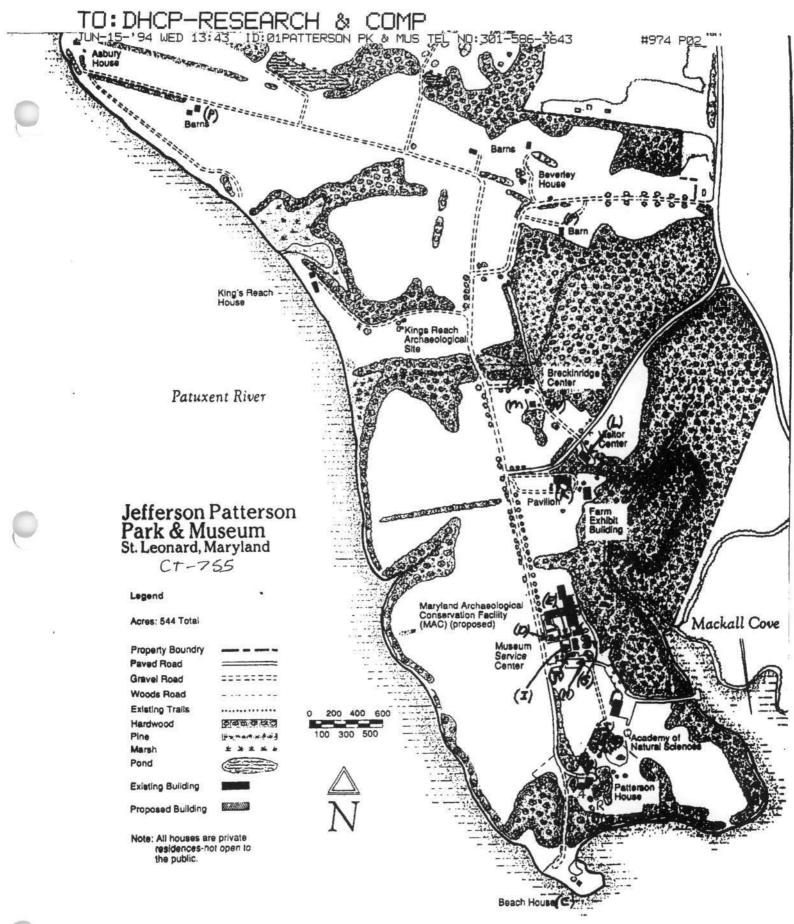
## 9. Major Bibliog aphical References

CT-755

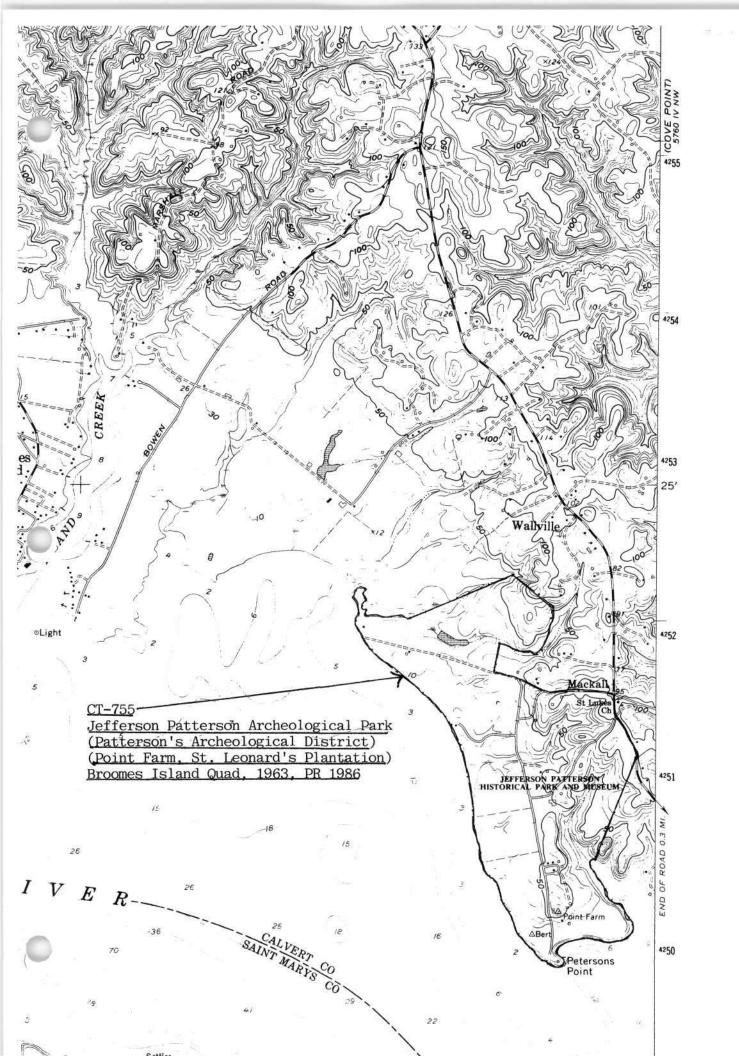
See continuation sheets #28 through #32

Chief of Registration

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Verbal bound	ary descript	tion and justification			
See contin	nuation sh	neet #33			
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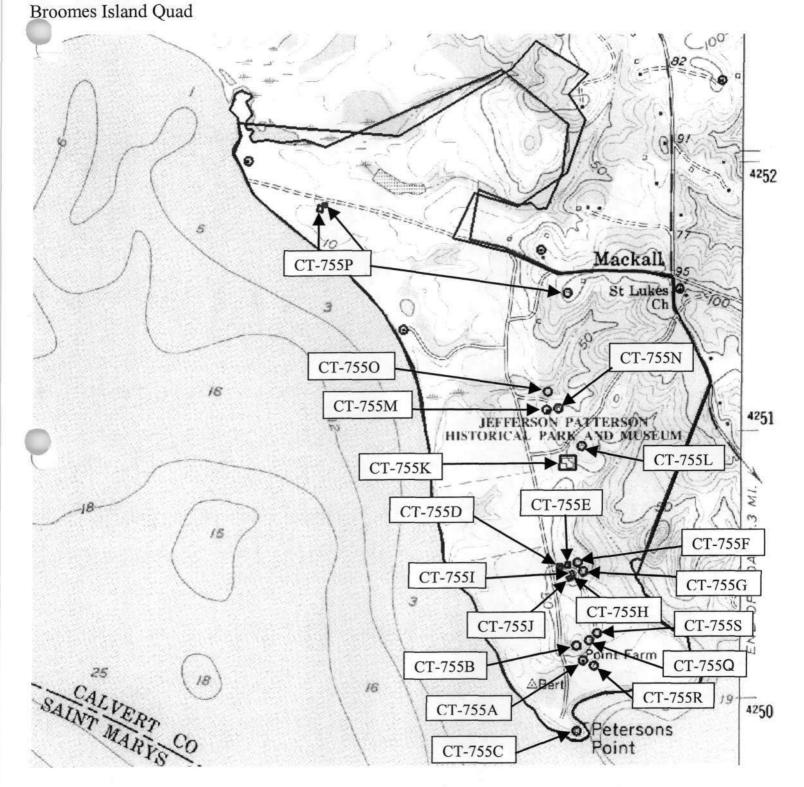
St. Leonard Creek



#### For more information, please refer to CT-755 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

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_ <u>lı</u>	nventory Number		10515	Address	Town
	CT-755	Jefferson Patterson Archeological Park (Point Farm)	10515	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755A	JPPM Main House	10515	Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755B	JPPM Garage/Pumphouse		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755C	JPPM Beach House		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755D	JPPM Farm Manager's House		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755E	JPPM Chicken House		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755F	JPPM Machine Shop		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755G	JPPM Tobacco Barn Number One		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755H	JPPM Shed		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755I	JPPM Dairy Barn		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755J	JPPM Granary		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755K	JPPM Steer Barn		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
1	CT-755L	JPPM Brick Show Barn		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755M	JPPM Hilltop House		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755N	JPPM Old Show Barn		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755O	JPPM Tobacco Barn Number Two		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755P	JPPM Tobacco Barns Number Three, Four, and Five		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755Q	JPPM Gardener's Cottage		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755R	JPPM Garage		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall
	CT-755S	JPPM Greenhouse		Mackall Road (MD 265)	Mackall

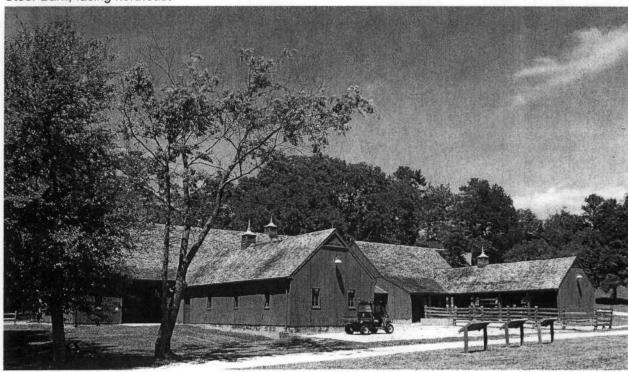
Jefferson Patterson Archeological Park (Point Farm) CT-755, CT-755A through CT-755S



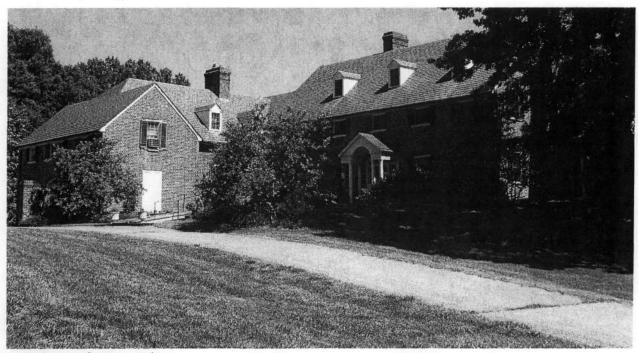
CT-755
Patterson Archeological District (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum)
10515 Mackall Road
Jennifer K. Cosham, 11 June 2008
Hilltop House & Old Show Barn, facing east



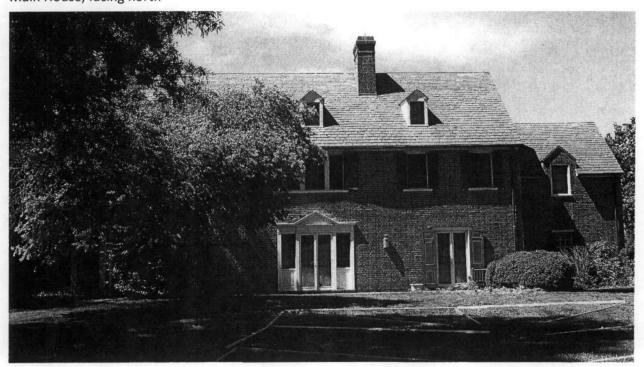
Steer Barn, facing northeast



CT-755
Patterson Archeological District (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum)
10515 Mackall Road
Jennifer K. Cosham, 11 June 2008
Main House, facing southeast



Main House, facing north



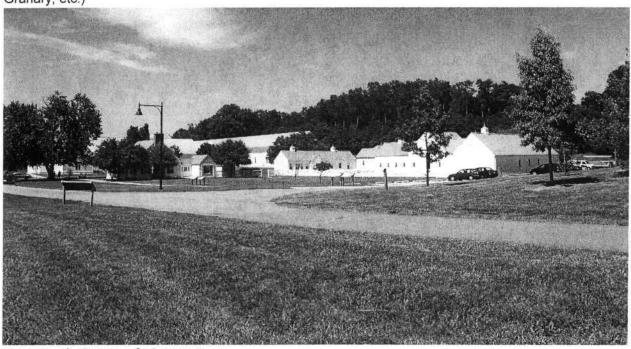
CT-755
Patterson Archeological District (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum)
10515 Mackall Road
Jennifer K. Cosham, 11 June 2008
Beach House area, facing south from Main House lawn



Survey area CC-1, facing west from road



CT-755
Patterson Archeological District (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum)
10515 Mackall Road
Jennifer K. Cosham, 11 June 2008
MAC Lab complex facing northeast (Museum Service Center: Farm Manager's House, Chicken House, Granary, etc.)



Kings Reach site area, facing west

